

## KANSAS AFFAIRS—CONTINUED.

We have demonstrated that in the appointment of Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton, and in instructing them in relation to the performance of their duties, the President conformed to the principles asserted by the democratic party and avowed by himself. No appointments were ever more cordially concurred in by his political friends. Except with those who desired to continue agitation, even his adversaries conceded that they were wise and proper.

On arriving in Kansas, Secretary Stanton, as acting governor, issued an address to the people of the Territory, in which he apprised them of the purposes of the government in relation to the formation and adoption of a constitution, preparatory to applying to Congress for admission into the Union as a State. We extract the following from his address:

"The government especially recognizes the territorial act which provides for assembling a convention with a view to making application to Congress for admission as a State into the Union.

"I do not doubt, however, that in order to avoid all pretext for resistance to the peaceful operation of this law, the convention itself will in some form provide for submitting the great distracting question regarding the social institution, which has so long agitated the people of Kansas, to a fair vote of all the actual bona fide residents of the Territory, with every possible security against fraud and violence. If the constitution be thus framed, and the question of difference thus submitted to the decision of the people, I believe that Kansas will be admitted by Congress without delay as one of the sovereign States of the American Union, and the territorial authorities will be immediately withdrawn.

"I need scarcely say that the power of the territorial executive will be exercised with entire impartiality to the end that no person will be favored or disfavored on account of his race or color, and to secure every citizen a fair opportunity for the safe and peaceful exercise of his elective privilege. It will be no less the duty of the earnest desire and great pleasure of the governor, acting governor of the Territory, to carry out the policy avowed by the President of the United States in his inaugural address."

This address was extensively published in all parts of the country, and met with cordial approval, and with no dissent in any quarter except among those who clung to the Topeka abortion for the purpose of continued agitation. Mr. Stanton was highly complimented upon his manly and fair address in numerous quarters. No murmur of complaint was heard from a friend of the administration. All appeared to be, and doubtless were, satisfied with his address.

Soon after his appointment, in a speech at the Astor House, in New York, Gov. Walker is reported to have said:

"The people of that Territory had a clear and unquestionable right to decide for themselves upon the adoption of a State constitution, and any attempt on the part of any convention, or any other body of men, however respectable and influential they might be, to impose upon the Territory a constitution not sanctioned by the people, would be a usurpation and a wrong which could not be tolerated for a moment. So far as the utmost exercise of his official powers and his personal influence would go to secure that result, Governor Walker said he determined that 'the people of Kansas should have an opportunity for a full, free, and satisfactory expression of their will upon the adoption of any constitution that might be framed, after a fair and adequate consideration of all the bona fide inhabitants who might be in the Territory at the time.' He considered this due to them. It was part of their inherent and inalienable sovereignty."

This address was widely published and applauded by all who desired the restoration of peace and harmony in Kansas, and wished that Territory to be admitted as a State. The principles avowed are those of the Democratic Convention, and the President's letter of acceptance and inaugural. They are in harmony with the instructions of the President, which actually embody that part of the inaugural relating to this subject.

On arriving in Kansas Governor Walker issued an address to the people, from which we extract:

"I see in this act calling the convention no improper or unconstitutional restriction upon the right of suffrage. I see no test oath or other similar provisions obligatory in relation to previous laws, but clearly repugnant to the provisions of this act, so far as regards the election of delegates to this convention. It is said that a fair and full vote will not be taken. Who can safely predict such a result? No it is just for a majority, as they shall choose to throw the power into the hands of a minority, from more apprehension—I trust entirely unfounded—that they will not be permitted to exercise the right of suffrage. If, by fraud or violence, a majority should be permitted to vote, there is a remedy. It is hoped, in the wisdom and justice of the convention itself, acting under the obligations of an oath, and a proper responsibility to the tribunal of public opinion. There is a remedy, also, if such facts can be demonstrated, in the refusal of Congress to admit a State into the Union under a constitution imposed by a minority upon a majority by fraud or violence. Indeed, I cannot doubt that the convention, having framed a State constitution, will submit it to ratification or rejection, by a majority of the then actual bona fide residents of Kansas.

"With these views, well known to the President and cabinet, and approved by them, I accepted the appointment of Governor of Kansas. My instructions from the President, through the Secretary of State, under date of the 30th of March last, sustain 'the regular legislature of the Territory' in 'assembling a convention to form a constitution,' and they express the opinion of the President that 'when such a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument; and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence.'

"I repeat, then, as my clear conviction, that unless the convention submit the constitution to the vote of all the actual residents of Kansas, and the election be under the conditions of the constitution, will be, and ought to be, rejected by Congress."

This not only conforms to the instructions of the President, but is in harmony with the great principles of justice and free government, as well as with the practice and precedents, under similar circumstances, throughout the Union. It accords with the genius and spirit of our American institutions.

No one will deny that protection to the voter and delegate is a duty which the government is bound to extend to them. Is there a rational doubt in any mind that the constitution, when prepared, should be submitted to the bona fide resident settlers of Kansas? If there is, a candid consideration of the surrounding circumstances must entirely remove it. A portion of the people of Kansas have set up a spurious State government, and have refused to participate in the present proceedings to frame a constitution, mainly upon the alleged, but unfounded, ground that the registration of the voters would be fraudulent, and that they feared violence at the polls. The act calling the convention clearly afforded all a fair opportunity to vote. One object of submitting the constitution for approval or rejection was to afford those who had been misled and continued to adhere to the Topeka mockery another opportunity to act upon the question of the constitution under which they are expected to live. If they refuse a second opportunity to act upon and control it, if their numbers will permit, all pretence of political martyrdom and claims to sympathy must be abandoned. A wise, prudent, and just man, who is harassed by difficulties with a contentious and quarrelsome neighbor, always so conducts himself as to satisfy all that he has done everything possible to avoid every pretence of complaint. He will not leave anything undone which will show himself entirely frank, fair, and just, and that his adversary is the reverse. So here. If the convention submit the con-

stitution to a vote of the bona fide resident settlers, all pretext of complaint will be removed. But there is another and stronger reason for the submission. The delegates are mere agents for framing a written instrument. To make their act conclusive would be constituting them the masters instead of the servants of their principals.

No prudent business man confers an irrevocable power of attorney where he retains an interest. If the business of life no intelligent man consents to be bound by a written instrument, prepared even by his trusted legal adviser, without reading and subsequent approval. The principal best knows what he wishes, and, when completed, he alone can tell whether his intentions have been fully complied with. Under the Kansas law, the delegates, as agents of the people, are simply clothed with power to prepare a draught of a constitution, but they are not authorized to say that their principals shall be bound by what they do. The agent can exercise no personal views of his own, but is bound to conform to the wishes of his principal. No conscientious agent will hesitate or refuse, when he can do so, to submit his doings to his principal before attempting to bind him by his acts. Such an agent would naturally desire the previous approval of what he had done, if right; and if wrong, to allow the principal an opportunity of correction before becoming finally bound. If the pressure of circumstances has, in rare instances, occasioned a different precedent, it is certain that none exist in Kansas which authorize, and much less demand, that such precedents be followed. The refusal by the convention to submit the result of their labors to the people might well raise a suspicion, if not a strong presumption, that they doubted whether they had so performed their duty as to meet the will of their constituents.

If they desire to be certain that their labors conform to the wishes of the people after they shall have read the arguments for and against the parts and the aggregate of their work, and formed their opinions thereon, they will not fail to afford them the most ample opportunity to do so. During the last seventy-five years numerous State constitutions have been framed, and, with few exceptions, they have all been submitted to the people for adoption or rejection. Our national constitution, when framed, was, through the several States, submitted to the people. So obvious was the propriety of such submission in the present case, that the President instructed the territorial governor to protect the people when voting for or against its adoption. Under his instructions, both Secretary Stanton and Gov. Walker have pledged such protection; and until recently, and in a few quarters, no one has questioned the propriety of such submission, while its wisdom is too apparent to be doubted where the will of the people is the acknowledged source of all power.

"IT IS APPROVED BY THE COUNTRY."

The Indiana State Sentinel is of the opinion that the proposition to submit it to the vote of the people of Kansas the constitution about to be framed by the convention "is approved by the country." The Sentinel then adds:

"At the very outset of the discussion on this point we declared that, were we in Congress and Kansas should apply for admission with a constitution which had not been submitted to the people, we would vote against both it and the admission. We say so still. While we repudiate utterly the Topeka humbug, yet we insist that, under the legal organization, the people should have fair play. They shall have just such a constitution as a majority of them want, provided that that majority will take the trouble to say what they do want. If they insist on letting the election go, by default, it shall go by default. The wheels of government shall not stop because a portion of the people, either through indifference or obstinacy, refuse to vote on the question of approval. Their silence will be taken for consent. Let them shape their course accordingly."

In the course of an elaborate article on the same subject, the St. Louis Leader remarks:

"But the southern denunciations of the policy of the administration seem to think that the constitution will be voted upon by those who will have no right to vote. They should remember that the convention itself will fix the qualifications of voters, and it is presumable that they will throw proper guards around the right of citizenship. The Union thinks that the qualifications required to make a voter under the constitution ought to entitle an inhabitant to vote upon it—a very good rule, and one that has been followed by many of the States in framing their constitutions."

W. A. Fogg, of Eliot, Maine, an abolition editor, who went to the South for his health, carrying all his sectional ill-feeling, writes from Florida, giving such cheering evidence of improvement in mind and manners as to lead to the hope that he may return improved in health and his notions of duty as a citizen of this great republic. He says:

"Seven months ago, on a cold and stormy day, I left my home at the North, and to me from every sacred association which clings about the youth of happiness. I was feeble, sick, and sad, going more than a thousand miles from my family, and going among a people for whom I had conceived a dislike. Seven months have I been with them, and I have spoken of them, and my opinion is now founded. Since I came here I have constantly been associated with them, and from the first to the present time, I have met with nothing but kindness from their hands. These have been showered upon me from all sides. No southerner has ever attacked my section of the country, or ruffled the placid stream of love which connects my heart to the dear scenes of home. They have made my time pass as pleasantly as the hours of a sick visitant. For all I have seen, but none the just tribute of my poor thanks, although it may only meet the eyes of strangers, and know that they will forgive me for whatever may seem a breach of propriety in speaking of them when they know that I do it that those who are strangers unto them may know more of them."

THE CANVASS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Extract of a letter from an esteemed correspondent in Rockingham, North Carolina:

"In this congressional district—the third—Hon. Warren Winslow has no opposition, so far, and is not likely to have any. The district is largely agricultural, and the desire for success for a knowledge of the law is not to be entertained. A goodly number of those who voted for the opposition electoral ticket last fall, having seen that the democratic party was the only one which could directly lay claim to nationality, are disposed to carry their opposition no farther."

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

We copy the following from the Memphis Appeal of last Thursday's issue:

"We learn last night that General Reuben Davis, of Aberdeen, has been nominated for Congress in the second district over Judge Bennett, the former incumbent."

The Massachusetts legislature will assemble in extra session on Tuesday for the purpose of dividing the State into forty senatorial districts, and apportioning the number of representatives to each county for division into districts by local commissioners upon the basis of the late census of the legal voters.

PROFITABLE FARMING.—The Bedford County (Va.) Democrat publishes an account of sales of Mr. Coffey's crop of tobacco, amounting in the aggregate to over \$3,000. The farm on which the crop was raised was purchased by Mr. Coffey at \$2,000, thus paying for the land with this single crop, and leaving \$1,000 surplus.

## DEPARTMENT NEWS.

## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Kaw Indians from Kansas—Interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and with the President of the United States.—Yesterday morning, at a quarter to ten o'clock, the delegation of Kaw Indians from Kansas, which recently arrived in this city, walked into the room of the chief clerk of the Indian Bureau, and were seated to await the arrival of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The five chiefs of this party were costumed entirely in Indian fashion. Tight fitting leggings and neatly-made moccasins adorned their legs and feet; a shirt and a blanket completing their dress. Green paint and red, in stripes and patches, ornamented their countenances, and struggled to obtain the ascendancy. Feathers waved over the heads of some, while others contented themselves with enormous fur caps. Although in war costume, but one tomahawk peeped from the blanket of a rather determined-looking warrior chief.

Precisely at half past ten o'clock the delegation was ushered into the presence of the Commissioner, and introduced severally to him.

As each chief came up to where the Commissioner stood, he heartily ejaculated "how-do," after which succeeded a vigorous shaking of hands. In answer to the inquiry of the Commissioner, "Who is your interpreter?" Mr. Baptiste James, a half-breed, with an intelligent countenance, said that two of the party were interpreters, but he had been their chief interpreter. The Commissioner then signified that it was his desire that Mr. James should act on this occasion, adding that he was ready to hear what the delegation wished to communicate.

This being explained to the Indians, the following paper was handed to the Commissioner:

KANSAS AGENCIES, June 19, 1857.

At a general council of the Kansas Indians, the following chiefs—viz: 1. Ki-hi-gah-wah-chuh-he, principal chief; 2. Two-eyes-ho-ha; 3. Ki-hi-gah-wah-di-in-ga; 4. Ah-hi-gah-wah-bo; 5. Pi-hou-ki-tung-ga—were delegated to visit Washington city, and represent to the department the manner in which trespass is being committed upon the land designated as the half-breed Kaw land, lying on the north side of the Kansas river, ranging upwards, above, and below Leavenworth; also, to present other claims in behalf of the nation, and, if necessary, to make a treaty.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, Indian Agent.

BAPTISTE JAMES, Interpreter.

In addition to the chiefs above-named, there were present at this interview Lewis Papan, Moses Belmont, and Adel Belmont and child, half-breeds.

After the above paper was read by the Commissioner, Ki-hi-gah-wah-chuh-he, principal chief, and quite an old man, delivered a short speech, in which he stated that he had performed this long journey for the purpose of seeing the "grandfather" (meaning the President). He went to see him yesterday, but was told that he must come to the Indian Office first, and get the Commissioner to go with them. It was the reason why they were here now. It was a long time since he had been here; he had never seen his "grandfather," he was getting very old; his head was getting white; and he wanted to see him before he died. He would talk with the Commissioner, and then talk with his "grandfather" and the Commissioner together.

In reply, the Commissioner told him that he would go with him to see his "grandfather" to-morrow, (to-day). He would first inquire at what hour the President would be in time, and would inform them at their boarding-house in time, to make what preparations they might wish to make for the visit.

These remarks elicited from the Indians the characteristic ejaculation, "Hon," "How," thus signifying that they comprehended what the interpreter had told them. The Commissioner. That is all, then, for to-day. Before leaving, the old chief said, pointing to his companions and the purpose: These are some of my children come along to see my "grandfather." We have now been here two days, and have not seen our "grandfather." I have no money along, and want to know what you will think of it.

The Commissioner replied: I will send a clerk to your boarding-house to arrange matters for you. The Indians then shook hands with the Commissioner, uttering a fervent "good-bye," and retired, seemingly much pleased with their interview.

Subsequently, these Indians obtained an interview with the President of the United States in the presence of his cabinet. After listening to their representations, the President referred them to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who will adjust their business as soon as practicable.

Cairo and Fulton Railroad.—The adjustment of the grant of land made to the States of Arkansas and Missouri by the act of Congress approved February, 1853, to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point on the Mississippi river opposite Cairo, Illinois, via Little Rock, to the Texas boundary, near Fulton, in Arkansas, has recently been completed at the General Land Office, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior. This road is three hundred and one miles in length, and the entire State of Arkansas, forming a great connecting link between the Illinois Central, the Texas Pacific railroad, now in process of construction. The Cairo and Fulton road is, therefore, not only a project of great local importance, but one eminently national in its commercial and social aspects.

The amount of land already apportioned to the States under the grant is as follows: to Missouri fifty-six thousand acres, and to Arkansas one million sixty-nine thousand acres, making a total of one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand acres.

The grant to aid in the construction of branches from Little Rock to Fort Smith, and from Hopefield, opposite Memphis, Tennessee, to Little Rock, is now in process of adjustment, and will ere long be also certified to the State.

Pension Bureau.—A bounty-land warrant for 160 acres was yesterday issued by the Commissioner of Pensions to the Hon. Robert M. McLane, for his services in the Florida war. This is the fifth warrant issued to the members of Hon. Louis McLane's family—one to himself for services in the war of 1812, one to each of his four sons for services in the Florida war or war with Mexico.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, No. 12, New York, June 30, 1857.

The General-in-Chief, with the approbation of the War Department, issues the following orders:

1. The 2d dragoons, 5th infantry, and 10th infantry, as they assemble at Fort Leavenworth, will be prepared, with the battery of the 4th artillery now at that post, to march to, and establish a post at or near, the Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.

2. Brevet Brigadier General Harney will command the whole force above described, confining on duty according to his brevet rank—and, at the earliest practicable time, will put the troops in route—but will, until that time, retain his present command of the troops in Kansas.

3. On the 1st of January next after the Territory of Utah shall have been entered by the troops, it will constitute a new and separate military department, to be styled the department of Utah, and to be commanded by Brevet Brigadier General Harney, or the senior present, who will, from the time of leaving Fort Leavenworth, be the commander of a separate army in the field, within the sense of the 6th Article of War.

Special instructions for his guidance are addressed to that officer.

4. The 5th infantry, ordered temporarily to Jefferson barracks, will, as soon as practicable after its arrival there, be put in route by its commander, by water, or, in part, by rail, for Fort Leavenworth.

5. Requisitions for the transportation and supplies required for the movement will be addressed by the commanding officer to the proper staff officers at St. Louis.

6. The armament and equipment deemed most suitable for the service of the battery of artillery will be selected—and, if necessary, extended in guns and horses—by the commander of the expedition, consulting with Captain Phelps.

7. In addition to instructions already given, it is further directed that all requisitions which the commander of the expedition for Utah may, in his discretion, address to the departments of supply, be promptly complied with, without reference to higher authority.

6. Under the authority of the Secretary of War, the post at Salt Lake City, when established, and any other posts, not exceeding two in number, that may be established in Utah, will be included among the "chaplain posts" and "double-railroad posts" of the army.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant General Scott: IRVIN McDOWELL, Assistant Adjutant General.

## LOCAL NEWS.

THE RAILROAD EXCURSION.—It is now ascertained positively that the excursionists from St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago have decided to carry out their original intention of visiting the eastern cities. The regular excursion train will leave St. Louis to-day, Cincinnati to-morrow, and will arrive at Baltimore early Saturday morning. The excursionists, with the exception of the governors and some of the distinguished public men of the several States through which the great Central railway route passes, will be strictly confined to the municipal authorities of the three cities, the general officers and directors of the Ohio and Mississippi, the Little Miami, the Ohio Central, and the Marietta railroads, and the representatives of the press from the cities named. Among those who it is hoped will accept the invitations are the governors of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, and Maryland; Judge E. S. Bates, Senator Geyer, Hon. Messrs. Kennett, Blair, and Howe, of Missouri; Messrs. Lucas, King, Taylor, Wade, and Wall, Capt. Pritchard, J. E. Elder, L. E. Forsyth, and others, citizens of St. Louis. From Cincinnati, besides Mayor Thomas (who is also president of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce) and the city and county authorities, Judge McLean, Professor Mitchell, Hon. J. Scott Harrison, Mr. Nicholas Longworth, the celebrated manufacturer of native wines, Mr. Derby, the western publisher, and Mr. Wm. H. Clement are expected to be of the party.

Every exertion is being made in Baltimore to receive their guests in a fitting manner. On Monday evening a banquet will be given to them at the Maryland Institute Hall, and several excursions in and about the city are planned for succeeding days. The party will reach this city about the middle of next week, but as yet nothing has been done for their reception. Surely our citizens will not be behindhand in welcoming their visitors from the "far West." If they would not, it is high time for them to bestir themselves. If they commence at once there is ample time to make every arrangement to greet their visitors in a hearty and appropriate manner.

Arrival of the Arago. New York, July 14.—A despatch has just been received here, via St. Johns, from Cyrus W. Field, esq., who went out in the *Arago* on Wednesday. The despatch was dated at sea, Cape Race, on Saturday, and sent into St. Johns, Newfoundland, by a fisherman's boat. The *Arago* had a fine run, and her officers confidently expected to reach Liverpool as early as Friday.

Arrival of the Arago. New York, July 14.—The steamship *Arago* arrived here last night, with European dates of the 1st July. Her news is anticipated. There were 200 passengers on board, including Duncan McLean, our consul at Paris. The *Arago* left the frigate *Susannah* at anchor in the Coves roads.

The New York State Lunatic Asylum Partially Destroyed by Fire.

UTICA, July 14.—The State Lunatic Asylum located here took fire this morning, and the main part of the building, including the dormitory and the kitchen, was entirely destroyed. The inmates were removed to a grove in the vicinity, where they were guarded by the military. No lives were lost, but Dr. L. F. Rose, a prominent citizen, is feared to be fatally injured. The loss is stated at \$200,000.

Illness of Colonel Fremont.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Col. Fremont is now lying seriously ill in this city.

Report Unfounded.

St. Louis, July 14.—Captain Wharton, from Fort Kearney, has arrived here, and reports that advice had been received at the fort to the effect that Col. Sumner's command was on its way from Fort Laramie, and all well. This puts to rest the report that a part of Col. Sumner's detachment had been cut off.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of Connecticut, INCORPORATED IN 1846.

Capital, \$2,454,000. Annual dividend on life policies, 40 per cent. Ninety-eight families were relieved during 1856 by paying \$214,995. Statements of the company's operations furnished. Those insured at other offices who have removed to this city, can have their policies renewed through

MICH. NOBLE, Agent, No. 403 12th street.

June 13—12ly

Modern Languages.

PROFESSOR DANIEL E. GROUT, having returned to Washington with the intention to reside permanently in the capital of the United States, offers his services to the clergy and other employees of government, or any other persons who wish to acquire a correct pronunciation and grammatical instruction in the French, Spanish, and German languages. He is well qualified to teach in his charges as he has formerly been during his five years' stay in Washington, he will begin a summer course in either of those languages at once, and will continue to give instruction until September. He requests to leave his names with Mr. D. S. Byson, Pharmacist, No. 263 Pennsylvania avenue.

Colleges and institutions who wish to secure in advance the services of an efficient teacher, one who comes back to Washington from Europe with the highest testimonials, will do well to address a line to Prof. Daniel E. GROUT, post office Washington, D. C.

The subscriber would take great pleasure in instructing select private classes, formed in particular neighborhoods, by either ladies or gentlemen.

June 18—12ly

EBBITT HOUSE.

T. H. FREEMAN, D. L. MERRISON, F street, between 12th and 14th streets, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS popular and fashionable hotel has been thoroughly repaired and furnished with new and superior furniture. It contains over one hundred rooms, and has all the requisites of a first-class establishment. The proprietors have provided a coach, which will be at the railroad depot and steamboat landing for every arrival for the convenience of passengers and baggage to the hotel.

June 26—

Washington Branch Railroad.

Trains run as follows:

FROM Washington at 6 a. m., connecting at Relay with trains for the West, and at Baltimore with those for Philadelphia and New York.

At 8.30 a. m., for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

At 3 p. m., for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with Preble's train.

Express at 4.30 p. m., at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

On Sunday at 4.15 a. m., and 5.15 p. m.

By order of the Mayor.

At 4.15 and 9.15 a. m., and at 2 p. m. and 5.15 p. m.

June 13

FOR SALE, very valuable real estate on Pennsylvania avenue.

The property adjoining on the east, the vacant lot at corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 12th street. It fronts 27 feet on the avenue, and contains 2,222 square feet, running back to a 30-foot alley.

Further particulars, terms, &c., made known on application to KELLER & MCKENNEY, 12th street, opposite Treasury Department.

June 30—21ly

Pequot House, New London, Connecticut.

THIS favorite summer hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The house is delightfully situated at the mouth of the river Thames, on Long Island Sound. It is elegantly furnished, and possesses superior advantages for sea-bathing, sailing, or fishing. It is easy of access from New York or Boston by steamboat or railroad, and has every facility for exercise and amusement. The subscriber assures all those who may favor him with their patronage that every effort will be made to promote their pleasure and comfort.

June 30—21ly

Richard H. Henderson, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C., Office No. 12, Louisiana avenue.

June 23—6024ly

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

VEGETABLE stands in the new Market-house at auction.—On Saturday, the 18th instant, I shall sell, commencing at 12 o'clock, m., all the stands in the new Market-house, in this city of Washington, erected south of the old Centre Market.

Persons from the country and dealers in produce are respectfully invited to the sale. Terms cash.

July 11—42ly

HAY FOR SALE.—Ten large stacks of well-cured hay for sale in the Smithsonian grounds.

July 11—42ly

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Capital \$700,000.—Charter perpetual.

ALL the profits divided amongst the policy holders every year. Descriptive pamphlets, blank forms of application, and every information in the subject of mutual life insurance furnished on application, without charge, personally or by mail.

Agents for Washington

July 3—1245ly

SEDGEWICK ON STATUTORY AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, 1 vol., 8vo. Just published.

By FRANK TAYLOR.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.—Having effected a renewal of our lease upon the premises occupied by us for the purpose of publishing the *Washington Union*, we have been determined to erect a large and more convenient store, and to lessen the trouble of moving, we shall begin from this date to sell off our present stock of new and seasonable goods for cost, or less for cash.

We shall remain in the present store until the 6th of July; after which time (until the new store is completed) at "Coombs's Hall," (opposite the old store) our present stock of new and seasonable goods will be sold.

HARPER & MITCHELL, No. 312 Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

June 25—6024ly

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## The New York Riots.

New York, July 14.—The city was quiet throughout the night. No person was killed. Six policemen and eight prisoners were wounded. Three regiments of militia were under arms all night, and were dismissed this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

An inquest held into the death of Meyer it was proved that he was a notorious burglar, known as Jack Spratt, and was shot, not in the riot, but while in the act of committing a burglary on Broadway.

[RECEIVED.]

New York, July 14.—The rioters in the Seventeenth Ward are making extensive preparations for a renewal of the conflict to-night. An incendiary handbill is circulating, calling a mass meeting to put down the metropolitan police. A meeting was held at the German Theatre in Fourth street to make arrangements for the attack. It is reported that the rioters have provided a field-piece and plenty of muskets and ammunition. The police commissions are preparing for them at all points. A force of nearly three hundred policemen are stationed in the ward, and three regiments of State troops are ordered to report themselves at the armories by five o'clock.

Seizure of Another Suspected Sleeper.

New York, July 14.—The barque W. G. Lewis was seized yesterday off Sandy Hook by the cutter *Washington* as a suspected sleeper.

Telegraphic Expedition.

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